FORM 3300-77A (FOR WELL DRILLER USE -

SAMPLE FOLLOWING FIRST FORM 3300-77)

Property Owner			Telephone Number ()		
Mailing Address			——————————————————————————————————————		
City			State	Zip Code	
County of Well Location Co. Well permi		rmit	Well Completion Date (mm-dd-yyyy)		
Well Constructor (Business Name)					
Address			Mail Results		
City State	2	Zip Code		То	
Use this form only for fi	rst sample	of new	, replaced	or reconstructed wells.	
OP: DETACH SLIP AT TOP	BEFORE	COMP	LETING U	NSHADED AREAS	
e of Collection Time /_ /_ /_ /_ Y Y Y Y H H : 1		AM Plea	se indicate ad steriological t	Test Request iditional tests desired. est is required.) See reverse.	
lected By:			Fluoride	Nitrate	
		App	roved Metho	aboratory Use Only d:	
nple Location			ммо-ми	G (Colilert®, Colisure®, etc.)	
☐ Test Pump ☐ Air Lift ☐ Bailer ☐ Sampling Faucet			Membrane	Filter	
			Multiple Tu	ube Fermentation	
Other			Presence/A	경우 마음 바람들이 나를 잃었다면서 가장하는 것이 없다.	
			1. (1) (4) (4) (5) (6)	USCIICE	
np Installer			Other:		
(If Known)		Bac	teriological I	Laboratory Results nterpretation:	
er Tests or Comments:					
		1 =	-beolula - 3	form Absent)	
		A. Die	Unsafe (Co	oliform Present) and:	
		4. <u>4.</u>	Fecal/E	Coli Present Fecal/E Coli Absen	
			Invalid (St	ubmit another sample)	
			Old - OL	Frozen - FR	
		87, 21 31 5	Overgroy	하셔요요 그 💳 결과하다 다.	
			Turbidity		
				in this way of the color of the	
			- 	Present - CL	
		W. 15	litrate:	mg/L as	
			luoride:	m _g	
Name Lab Cert.#			Date / Time Received Lab Sample No. Date Reported		

EXPLANATION OF THE TEST

New wells must be tested for bacteriological safety. You may also request a nitrate or fluoride test. Contact laboratories in your area.

BACTERIOLOGY: The presence of coliform bacteria in well water shows that unfiltered, or poorly filtered surface water may have found its way into the well. This indicates that the water is potentially dangerous. You should test for bacteria annually or any time the well water changes in taste, odor, color, or appearance.

NITRATE TEST: High levels of nitrate in water present a potential health problem for infants less than six months of age. Nitrate is changed to nitrite in the stomachs of small infants. The nitrite then interferes with the blood's ability to carry oxygen, and symptoms of suffocation or "blue baby syndrome" can occur. This problem generally does not affect older infants or adults eating solid food. This test is recommended for all wells serving children less than six months of age. For more information, contact the DNR for a Nitrate Brochure.

FLUORIDE TEST: Knowledge of the level of naturally occurring fluoride will be useful to your dentist in prescribing a fluoride treatment program for children. This test is recommended only if your dentist has requested it.

ATRAZINE TEST: Atrazine is the most commonly used pesticide in Wisconsin. If present in amounts above the advisory level in drinking water, atrazine may pose a cancer risk. Testing for atrazine is especially recommended for wells located in non-clay soils in corn producing areas. The Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene can test your drinking water supply for the presence of this pesticide. You can request an Atrazine Test Kit by calling 800-442-4618. There may be other labs that sample for atrazine in your area.

Sample Bottle. The bottle has been sterilized. Do not open until ready to collect sample. Take care not to touch lip of bottle or inside of cap. Improper or careless collection of the sample may cause it to be contaminated, thus giving an "unsafe" test. The instructions for sampling should be carefully followed.

Sampling. The well constructor or their agent shall collect a water sample following completion, disinfection, and flushing of the well. If the well constructor is also the pump installer, the water sample may be collected following completion, disinfection, and flushing of the pump installation. Fill in all requested information including date and time of collection. You should collect samples just prior to the time mail is picked up from the post office you intend to use. Bacteria are perishable, and holding time is very important. Old samples will not be analyzed. If sample is taken from a sink tap, do not use a swing faucet.

- 1. Remove aerator or screen if present.
- 2. Sterilize the tap or faucet by heating it dry by holding a flame beneath the opening. Do not flame a plastic faucet. It will melt. Eliminate this step if you use a plastic faucet as a sampling point.
- Run the water for a few minutes. Do not change the flow rate or wash or wipe the tap before collecting the sample.
- 4. Remove the cap taking care not to touch lip of bottle or inside of cap.
- 5. Fill bottle to within one-half inch of the top. Do not overfill or run over the top.
- 6. Replace cap securely, again taking care not to touch inside of cap or lip of bottle.
- 7. Send the water sample and test slip to a laboratory certified for bacteria testing of water.